

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 20th July, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th July, states that the *Pioneer*, which is an inveterate enemy of

Circulation,
182 copies.

Elevation of Lord Randolph Churchill to the India Office.

natives, finds fault with the elevation of Lord Randolph Churchill to the India Office, simply because during his late Indian visit he inquired into the grievances of the people and sympathized with them. The strictures of the native press against his appointment are, to say the least, premature. Judging from a speech delivered by him when in Opposition, after his return home, he is not the rash and inexperienced youth he has been represented to be. He urged the fortification of the Indian frontier, found fault with the late Government for the low rates of pay allowed to native soldiers and the exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the Military service, and recommended that natives should be admitted to a share in the administration of their country. The *Ázád* is of opinion that Lord Salisbury could not have made a better selection for the India Office.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 11th July, publishes a Persian letter, purporting to have been received by the editor from one Muhammad Wali Khán at Kábul. In the letter, which appears to be fictitious, the writer first complains of the non-receipt of the *Reformer*, and observes that strange rumours are prevalent at the Amír's capital. It is rumoured that Abdul Rahmán Khán receives a subsidy from Russians, and has promised to help them in their invasion of this country. The official and popular belief at Kábul is that, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between the Russian and English Governments, the Amír will remain neutral at first, but will subsequently declare himself for the victor. In fact, his sympathies are with the Russian Government. The writer has paid repeated visits to the Amír and found him to be fully acquainted with the proceedings of the British Government. An idea prevails in some quarters that the Russian Government will conquer India sooner or later and cede the Panjáb to the Amír. The Afgháns have a better opinion of the Russians than of the English. They say that the former never interfere with the subject races in any way, while the conduct of the latter is characterized by great cunningness, and they deprive their subjects of the means of self-defence.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 18th July, referring to the Copyright Bill, observes that the English press pays £24,000 a year to Reuter for the supply of telegrams, and that in America "the fourth estate" spends no less than £80,000 a month on obtaining telegrams. At London well-known newspapers, such as the *Globe*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *St. James' Gazette*, copy telegrams from the morning papers. But no one in England or the United States has ever dreamt of the necessity of such protection. The measure in question will be a serious impediment to the

progress of the native press and will lead to a great deal of litigation. Suppose a subscriber to the *Civil and Military Gazette* communicates the substance of a protected telegram which appears in the *Gazette* to another newspaper, and the latter newspaper publishes it before the expiration of the time of protection. The question is whether the newspaper, which has not really copied the telegram from the *Gazette*, will be liable to punishment under the Bill. It is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin will carefully think over the matter, and will not allow such a mischievous measure to become law.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th July, referring to the Newspaper Copyright Bill, remarks

Circulation,
400 copies.

The same.

that it would appear that the Supreme Legislature, having nothing better to do, has taken up the measure as a bone to pick. Evidently there is no pressing need for such a law. It will not at all affect the vernacular newspapers, because, as it is, even the dailies among them do not copy telegrams from the English papers before the expiration of 24 hours, which is the time fixed by the Bill for protection, after their first appearance. Similarly, the English weeklies will be practically untouched. Hence the operation of the Bill will be confined to a handful of English dailies. But surely to think of making a law of such limited application, is simply preposterous. Even in Great Britain and the United States no want of such protection for newspaper telegrams has been felt.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th July, adverting to the Copyright Bill, observes that

Circulation,
182 copies.

The same.

the dailies among the native publications will greatly suffer from the measure, and that they cannot afford to make their own arrangements to obtain telegrams.

The same paper says that Lady Dufferin, being anxious to see native women, has begun to learn vernacular, and that those Anglo-

Lady Dufferin.

Indians, who hate natives and drive them out of their premises like dogs should take a lesson from her.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 15th July, says that it would appear that at the Narsingpur Jail a convict under sentence of death was given some cotton thread by the jail officials to make it into string.

Suicide of a convict under sentence of death at Narsingpur.

When he had prepared the string, he hanged himself by it, and anticipated the execution of the sentence. The question is why the officials exacted work from the deceased in utter disregard of the orders of Government prohibiting the exaction of any kind of work from convicts sentenced to death.

Circulation,
182 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th July, says that it is rumoured that the services of Bábu Brijbhúkuan Lál will be dispensed with, and that Mr. Olliver, Secretary to the Municipal Board, will be made Secretary to the Husainábad Committee. If the rumour is well-founded, the appointment of the latter will be as objectionable as is that of the former. Husainábad being a religious endowment, it is unlawful to devote the income derived from it to the benefit of a Hindú or a Christian. If Mr. Olliver is deserving of promotion, he should be made a Deputy Commissioner or a Commissioner. It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall's Government will not tolerate such things. Would Hindús or Christians consent to their religious buildings being placed in charge of persons of other creeds?

Husainábad.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 15th July, says that some newspapers of Lucknow have long raised a clamour against the appointment of Bábu Brijbhúkhan Lál as Secretary to the Husainábad Committee. A rumour has recently been spread to the effect that the Bábu will resign his office and Mr. Olliver will be appointed in his place. To the *Hindustání's*

The same.

knowledge the rumour has no foundation. It is well known that the Bábu's management of the endowment is far more satisfactory than his predecessors'. It is surprising that his connection with Husainábad is regarded as an insult to the building, while no Musalmán has ever complained of Europeans entering the place with shoes on. If his opponents could show any reasonable objections to his appointment, the *Hindustáni* would be the first to recommend his removal from the office. But the opposition to his appointment is simply based on the circumstance that he is a Hindú. If his opponents carried their argument to its logical conclusion, they would have to tear up the Husainábad Act itself; withhold all power of control from the City Magistrate; dismiss all Christians and Hindús attached to Husainábad; prevent even Musalmáns of the Sunni sect from entering the building, and abstain from spending the income derived from interest on the building. The higher classes of Muhammadans are silent and may justly exclaim "save us from our friends."

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th July, says that it is rumoured that the Allahabad police will be almost bodily transplanted to Agra. If the rumour is well founded,

Circulation,
325 copies.

Transfer of Allahabad
police officers to Agra.

the inhabitants of Agra had better be on the alert and make their own arrangements for the protection of their lives and property. It is well known what a general panic was lately created at Allahabad by the sudden increase of theft and robbery.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 16th July, in a long article on the Municipal Committee of Lahore, refers to the appointment of a Sub-committee to consider the subject

Circulation,
450 copies.

Municipal Committee,
Lahore.

of improving the financial condition of the committee, and, after quoting the entire income and the principal items of expenditure, proposes that the committee should maintain only the police force which is absolutely necessary for its

requirements. The Government should relieve it of the cost of mounted police, &c. The roads situated within the city should be maintained in order by the committee, and those at Anárkali by the Local Board. The committee has to pay Rs. 5,316 for the use of canal water, which is used in watering the public gardens and the circular road. If the gardens are not self-supporting, they should be sold, and the money realized from their sale should be devoted to a reduction of the debt contracted for the water-supply. The support of schools and dispensaries should be also transferred to the Local Board. As regards the water-supply debt, the *Koh* is of opinion that half of it should be paid by the Lahore Municipal Committee, and half by other municipal committees in the Panjáb, inasmuch as the people in all parts of the province have dealings with the Government Secretariat, the Chief Court, and Railway Offices at Lahore, and benefit by the water-supply in their visits to that town. The *Koh* has also published a statement showing the rates of octroi duty levied by the Municipal Committee of Lahore as compared with those levied at Amritsar, and refers to the advantages, which the Amritsar octroi system possesses over the Lahore system.

Circulation,
350 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 13th July, writing from Naini Tal, says that Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, Sadr Amín, has established a Sanskrit School at Almora from public subscriptions, and endeavours to show that his conduct in the matter has not been satisfactory. The subscriptions were not quite voluntary. No receipts have yet been granted to the subscribers, nor have the subscriptions even been acknowledged through a newspaper. The school fund is entirely in charge of the Pandit, and he spends it as he pleases. He has never cared to render an account of the receipts and expenditure to the subscribers. He published a notice in the *Government Gazette* to the effect that he had given a house for the accommodation of the school, and

that his entire contribution to the school fund including the value of the house amounted to Rs. 8,000. But he has lately declared that he retains the ownership of the house and will re-occupy it in case the school is abolished in future ! It is believed that the Local Government has called for an explanation of this from him. In accordance with the orders of the Commissioner, all persons who have paid Rs. 2 or upwards were to meet before the District Officer for the purpose of electing Trustees, but the meeting was postponed to 5th August, as the notice of the meeting had not been properly circulated. Again, the Sadr Amín constructed some water-works at Almora which were lately opened by the Lieutenant-Governor. The cost of the works was estimated at Rs. 8,000, of which Rs. 4,000 were contributed by Government, and several thousands of rupees were raised by public subscription. But in his notice of the works published by the Sadr Amín in the *Almora Akhbár*, he declared that he had contributed the lion's share of the cost !

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Jñan* (Benares), of the 13th July, writing from Hoshang-
Introduction of Hindi into the Courts of Justice in Hoshangabad. ábad, is glad to say that Hindi has been made the court language in that district, but complains that most of the old Urdu-knowing court officials are unable to write Hindi correctly. It would be a good thing if students at the Normal School, who are well acquainted with that language, were appointed in their place.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

The *Najmu-l-akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th July, advertising to the steady falling off of Sikh
Scarcity of Sikh recruits for the Native Army. recruits, referred to in the Panjáb Administration Report for 1883-84, argues that the unpopularity of military service among Sikhs is due to the maintenance of race distinction between European and native soldiers. The latter do not yield the palm to the former in bravery, loyalty, and obedience, but still they do not receive the same indulgence at the hand of Government as

Circulation,
275 copies.

the other class. Hence Sikhs prefer to carry on agriculture, even though the income from it is so small that they manage to keep their souls and bodies together with difficulty. But in that case they are their own masters and are saved the hardships and dangers of military service. It is necessary to adopt measures to popularize soldiering among natives, who gladly undergo every kind of labour and bear even thirst and hunger without murmur. Mr. G. Mc'Millan says that at Suakim if European soldiers worked hard one day, they became quite depressed the next day. When they did not receive good beer, they performed their duties in a perfunctory way. Some of them shammed illness and went to the hospital, while others became insubordinate. But native soldiers were very thankful even for receiving food once and water twice during the day, and did their work most steadily.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 17th July, advertising to the growing unpopularity of military service with Sikhs, remarks that the scale of pay fixed for native soldiers is too low. A recruit receives only Rs. 7 a month and gets an increase of Rs. 2 after ten years' service! With such low rates of pay the disinclination of the Sikh to enlist is quite comprehensible. If Government requires his services, it should offer him adequate pay. The retirement of such a warlike class of people from the army cannot be too deeply regretted.

The same paper states that the native artisans in Gujranwála have made excellent articles for the next London Exhibition, highly praises the pottery of one Haiyát and the cutlery of Nizámábád, but regrets to observe that native industries have declined from want of patronage.

Exhibits prepared in Gujranwála for the London Exhibition.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 18th July, says that it is rumoured that the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow has reported to the Local Government that the old nazúl buildings at

Rumoured demolition of Nazúl buildings at Lucknow.

that place are useless and have to be repaired every year at no small cost. Hence he has recommended that they should be sold and that money realized from their sale devoted to the proposed Lucknow-Sitapur Railway. The mere demolition of the Machibhawan will not do. All the old royal buildings including the Imámbara and Husainábád had better be demolished in order that the town may have free ventilation! It is no secret that some of the nazúl houses were unjustly confiscated. If Government has no desire to restore them to the persons to whom they properly belong, and has resolved to sell all the nazúl buildings, the proceeds of the sale should go to the water-supply fund.

The Agra correspondent of the *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of

Circulation,
265 copies.

Munsif at Agra.

the 14th July, complains that the Munsif at that place is an ill-tempered man and that the people are afraid to go before him in consequence. Lately he used harsh language towards a vakíl. Hence all the vakíls convened a meeting to consider what action should be taken against him. This brought him to his senses, and the matter was amicably settled.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th July, says that

Circulation,
400 copies.

Case of Munshi Bishan
Lál, M. A., Bareilly.

Munshi Bishan Lál, M.A., a Vakíl of the Allahabad High Court, who had been sentenced by the Joint-Magistrate of Bareilly to three months' imprisonment for defamation, was fined only one rupee, on appeal, by the High Court! This is another instance of magisterial vagary. If District Officers do not hesitate to treat even a man of the Munshi's position and education with such severity, their high-handedness towards poorer persons may be easily imagined. The fact is that Anglo-Indians cannot tolerate any independence in natives, and these are the men to whom the destinies of the native population have been entrusted!

The same paper is surprised that Tantia has shown him-

Tantia and the police.

self to be more than a match for the police, who have yet succeeded only

in killing a servant of his. The Inspector-General of Police has showered high praises on them for this brave deed ! Another brave exploit on their part is that they have arrested and imprisoned the outlaw's relatives, although the latter evidently do not render any aid to him ! The Inspector-General has recommended the deputation of a Deputy Inspector for the sole task of capturing him. If the police continue to show equal bravery, it will be necessary to send a detachment of troops with a battery of artillery in pursuit of him.

The same paper says that it appears from some newspapers that the Supreme Government has asked the Local Governments and Administrations to supply official news to the Press more largely than at present. If the rumour is correct, Lord Dufferin has really directed his attention to a pressing want, and is entitled to the gratitude of the public. The present state of things is most unsatisfactory. The Press Commissioner's office occasionally supplies statistics and unimportant news to the Press. The news supplied by the Panjáb Secretariat only relates to the fall of rain, the state of the weather and crops, and the appointment, transfer, &c., of Government officers. But no information which is likely to be interesting to the public is communicated. No sensible person will contend that important State secrets should be made public. But Government officers should be a little more liberal in the matter of supply of news, and place all important information, the publicity of which will not be injurious to public interests, at the disposal of the Press.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Proyág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 15th July, complains that theft is prevalent at Allahabad and that respectable persons are frequently assaulted at the chauk by bad characters. The present police are quite unable to check the evil. Ali Ján, Police Inspector, who was placed in charge of the city police-station for one month during the late Mágh-mela, arrested

Thieves and bad characters at Allahabad.

many bad characters and had them sent to the gaol by the Magistrate, and order was temporarily restored. But since his departure bad characters have again appeared on the scene. The *Samákhár* has frequently referred to the unsatisfactory state of things at Allahabad, in vain.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th July, complains that letters, newspapers, packets, &c., sent through the post-office from Kashmír to British territory or any other native State and *vice versa* are charged postage both by the Government of India and the Kashmír Government. The payment of double postage presses heavily on the public. Probably Kashmír is the only native State which still continues to levy separate postage. The impressions made on covers by post-offices in Kashmír by seals are not very legible. The Mahárája will do well to make over the management of his post-offices to Government officers, like other native princes, in order to improve the postal administration in his State.

Circulation,
300 copies.

LOCAL.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 18th July, on the authority of its Amritsar correspondent, refers to a case of ring-dropping which occurred at Amritsar on the 2nd July, in which an old Hindú woman was defrauded of Rs. 150 worth of jewellery by scoundrels; and remarks that cases of that kind have lately been very frequent at Amritsar and Lahore. If the police are not in collusion with ring-droppers, at all events they are guilty of dereliction of duty. They should keep an eye on bad characters, and occasionally visit by-roads where the crime in question is chiefly practised.

Circulation,
155 copies.

A correspondent of the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 17th July, referring to the bathing fair held at Dehli on the day of the Late Dasehra Fair at Dehli.

Circulation,
500 copies.

late Dasehra, complains that the peasants who visited the town on the occasion, indulged in most obscene songs, and that the police, far from prohibiting the songs, appeared to be highly pleased with them. A European, who sold cloth by auction at the Chándni Chaulk on the day of the fair, cheated ignorant villagers by employing by-bidders.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Dívan Áyá Singh ...	1885. July 13th	1885. July 17th.	203 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Alí ...	" 18th	" 19th	500 "
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Dívan Bútá Singh ...	" 13th & 17th,	" 16th & 20th respectively.	" "
4	<i>Ágrá Akhbar</i>	Ágrá	Ditto	Weekly	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	" 14th	" 18th	250 "
5	<i>Ainu-l-Akhbar</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Alí ...	" 8th & 16th...	" 15th & 20th respectively.	150 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 14th	" 17th	65 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Ám</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám ...	" 11th & 15th,	" 14th & 18th respectively.	2,500 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunár</i>	Chunár	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasád ...	" 14th	" 14th	400 "
9	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-din ...	" 10th	" "	" "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái ...	" 14th	" 16th	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
11	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand ...	13th	" "	106 copies.
12	<i>Anjadu-l-Akhbar</i>	Badáun	Urdu	Ditto	Alí Amjad Husain...	" 15th	" 20th	250 "
13	<i>Anis-i-Hind</i>	Ágrá	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain,	" 10th	" 14th	50 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal ...	" 11th	" "	10 "
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" 11th & 18th,	" 14th & 20th respectively.	250 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
16	Anwar-ul-Akhdar	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	July 14th to 20th, 1885.	July 14th to 20th respectively.	600 copies.
17	Árya Vinay	Morádábád	Hindí	Bi-monthly	Rudra Datt	1st	15th	250
18	Ashraf-ul-Akhdar	Delhi	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Mirzá Khán	11th	14th	102
19	Ázád	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	14th	20th	182
20	Bhadrak Vilás	Agra	Hindí	Ditto	Bhagwán Dás	13th	14th	225
21	Bhadrak Swam	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá,	11th	15th	1,750
22	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí	Bareilly	Urdú	Ditto	Thákur Prasád	13th	14th	250
23	Íabdaba-i-Sikandarí	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	9th	14th	500
24	Dabir-ul-Mulk	Bhupál	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjad Ali	15th	15th	313
25	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fazlu-l-dín	11th	14th	335
26	Ghamkhud-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mahráj Kishun	15th	16th, 18th & 20th respectively.	300
27	Gurmukhi Akhdar	Amritsar	Gurmukhí	Ditto	Jhandá Singh	15th, 17th & 19th.	16th, 18th & 20th respectively.	600
28	Hindustání	Lucknow	Urdú	Tri-weekly	Gangá Prasád	17th	20th	260
29	Islám	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mír	11th & 15th,	15th & 17th respectively.	132
30	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	16th	19th	90
31	Julwa-i-Tár	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshí Lal	12th	15th	150
32	Jám-i-Jamshed	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	14th	15th	265
33	Kérnáma	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqúb	17th	20th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt).
34	Káshí Patriká	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M. A.			

35	Kavi Vachan Sudhā	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Chintamani Rao	...	For July	19th	...	17th	...	350 copies.
36	Kavyash Samachar	...	Allahabad	...	Urdu	...	Monthly	...	Binda Prasad	...	July 12th & 16th,	15th	...	15th	...	175
37	Khair Khudh-i-Alam,	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Mir Hasan	...	July 12th & 16th,	15th	...	14th & 18th	...	200
38	Khair Khudh-i-Hind	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Mahā Nārāyan	...	June 30th & July	16th	...	18th & 17th	...	175
39	Khair Khudh-i-Oudh	...	Fyzābād	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khairāti Lal	...	15th,	15th	...	15th & 17th	...	400
40	Khair Khudh-i-Pan-jāb.	...	Gujrānwālā	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	...	July 8th & 16th	15th	...	14th & 17th	...	200
41	Khurshaid-i-Afṣaq	...	Pilibhit	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mazhar Ahsan Khān,	...	14th	14th	...	17th	...	450
42	Khair-i-Nār	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Harsukh Rai	...	16th & 18th,	16th	...	18th & 20th	...	200
43	Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Hidayat Ali	...	1st & 8th	1st	...	15th	...	130
44	Mawar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Dās	...	13th	13th	...	17th	...	90
45	Mashr-i-Qasoor	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad,	...	14th	14th	...	16th	...	208
46	Mathura Akhbar	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Pandit Din Dayal	...	16th	16th	...	18th	...	405
47	Mulla-i-Nār	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Durgā Prasad	...	11th	11th	...	14th	...	50
48	Mihr-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhib-ullah	...	16th	16th	...	20th	...	240
49	Mithra Vilas	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Makund Ram	...	13th	13th	...	15th	...	400
50	Mulla-i-Am	...	Agra	...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khān	...	16th	16th	...	14th	...	100
51	Mulla Dopided	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	13th	13th	...	16th	...	700
52	Municipal Guide	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Alijan	...	15th	15th	...	18th & 17th	...	50
53	Najmu-l-Akhbar	...	Etawah	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rabullah Khan	...	12th & 16th,	12th	...	14th & 17th	...	275
54	Najmu-l-Hind	...	Moradābād	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Avtar Krishn	...	7th	7th	...	14th	...	200
55	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamnā Dās	...	15th	15th	...	16th	...	325
56	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kunj Bihari Lal	...	14th	14th	...	17th	...	96
57	Nasim-i-Sakar	...	Budaun	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imtiāz Ahmad	...	16th	16th	...	20th	...	175
58	Nār Afshān	...	Ludhiānā	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	"	"	...	18th	...	755
59	Nār-i-Badaun	...	Aonla	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Shāh	...	18th	18th	...	"	...	400
60	Nār-i-Ancār	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Hamid	...	"	"	...	19th	...	408
61	Nyaya Sudhā	...	Hards	...	Marāthī-Eng-lish.	...	Ditto	...	Bāsudeva Bhaskar	...	15th	15th	...	17th	...	415

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
62	<i>Oudh Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow	Urdū	Daily	Sheo Prasād	1885. July 13th to 20th,	1885. July 14th to 20th,	732 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govern- ment).
63	<i>Panjābī Akhbār</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-dīn	11th & 15th,	16th & 20th respectively.	275 copies.
64	<i>Panjāb Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fīroz-l-dīn	15th	19th	80
65	<i>Patāld Akhbār</i>	... Patāld	Ditto	Ditto	Dīn Muhammad	14th	16th	295
66	<i>Prayāg Samāchār</i>	... Allahabad	Hindī	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	15th	17th	600
67	<i>Rafāh-i-ʿAm</i>	... Siālkot	Urdū	Ditto	Dīvān Chand	8th & 16th,	14th & 17th respectively.	400
68	<i>Rafiq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	11th	14th	155
69	<i>Rafar-i-Hind</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Khādim Ali	11th, 14th, 16th & 18th.	14th, 16th, 18th & 20th respectively.	155
70	<i>Rajpūtānā Gazette</i>	... Ajmere	Urdū-Hindī	Weekly	Murād Ali	13th	15th	315
71	<i>Reformer</i>	... Lahore	Urdū	Ditto	Sālig Rām	11th	14th	700
72	<i>Sādigu-l-Akbār</i>	... Bahāwalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Dwārakā Nāth	16th	19th	264
73	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulāqi Dās	13th	20th	400
74	<i>Safir-i-Panjāb</i>	... Hoshiārpur	Ditto	Weekly	Sindhi Khān	13th	20th	253
75	<i>Sakhs-i-Quds</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Abdu-l Quds.	16th	18th	290
76	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhādar,</i>	... Udaipur	Hindī	Ditto	Banshī Dhar	13th	17th	216
77	<i>Sajjan Vinod</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Srī Krishn Lal	13th	19th	200

78	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	16th	...	18th	...	103	"
79	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	"	14th	15th	...	175	"
80	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Banwari Lal	...	"	12th	16th	...	160	"
81	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Maráthi	...	Ditto	...	Lakshman Anant	...	"	15th	18th	...	...	"
82	<i>Surar-i-Qaisari</i>	Rampur	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Raza	...	"	16th	20th	...	125	"
83	<i>Tahsil</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rahat Ali Khan	...	"	12th	15th	...	80	"
84	<i>Tamannat</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Puran Chand	...	"	16th	19th	...	150	"
85	<i>Tibyanu-l-Akhdar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	"	"	16th	...	80	"
86	<i>Vasir-i-Hind</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirza Mavahid	...	"	12th	14th	...	200	"
87	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Gyan Chand	...	"	11th to 17th	14th to 20th	...	975	"
88	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	Dhar	Maráthi	...	Ditto	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	June 25th & 9th July.	...	15th	...	120	"

ALLAHABAD, }
The 25th July, 1885.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

C. R.
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INDIA OFFICE
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SELECTIONS

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